INCZE, Gyula; TOMASKA, Lorand; ARVAY, Attila

On the topography and mechanism of the reactions to injury of the cerebral cortex. Kiserletes orvestud. 6 no.4:381-384 July 54.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Mgyetem Torvenysseki Orvostani Intesete. (BRAIN, wds. & inj.

topography & mechanism of reactions in) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES

brain, topegraphy & mechanism of reactions in)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

INCZM, Gy.,; GYONGYOSI, J. Effect of water pressure on postmortem entrance of fluids into the respiratory tract. Acta morph, hung. 5 no.3-4:349-353 1955. 1. Institut fur Gerichtliche Medizin der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest (Vorstand: Prof. Gy. Incse) Janos Gyongyesi, Budapest, IX., Ulloi ut 93. Ungarn. (RESPIRATORY TRACT. eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids in submerged cadavers) (CADAVHES. eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids into resp. system in submerged cadavers) (DROWNING, eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids into resp. system in submerged cadavers)

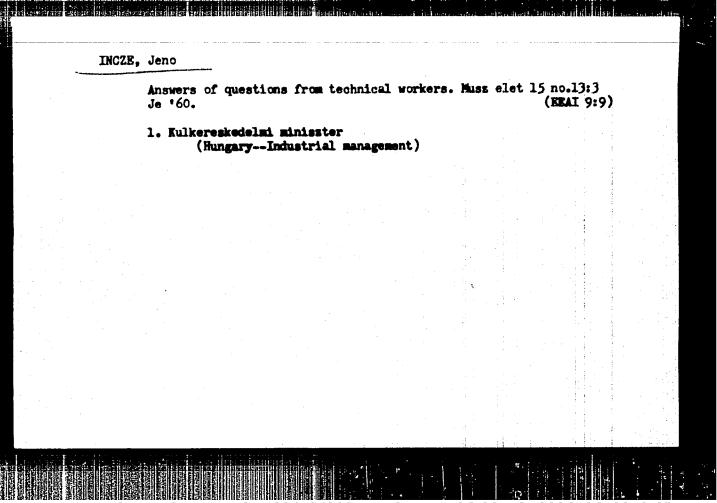
INCZE, Gyula,; ARVAY, Attila.

Muscle rupture in electric shock. Kiserletes orvestud ? no.4:

444-447 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvestudomanyi Egyetem Igassagugyi Orvestani
Intesete.

(MISCLES, rupture,
caused by electric shock)



INTSE, Yyene [Incre, Jeno]

Development of economic relations between Hungary and the U.S.S.R. Vnesh. torg. 30 no.4:17-21 '60 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Ministr vneshney torgovli Vengerskoy Marodnoy Respubliki. (Mussia--Foreign economic relations--Enngary) (Enngary-Foreign economic relations--Ensein)

PATOLICHEV, N.S.; INTSE, Y. [Incze, J.]

Economic contacts between the U.S.S.R. and Hungary develop and strengthen. Vnesh. torg. 42 no.3:4-5 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ministr vneshney torgovli SSR (for Patolichev). 2. Ministr vneshney torgovli Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Intse). (Russia—Foreign economic relations—Hungary) (Hungary—Foreign economic relations—Russia)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

INCZE. K.

Heat registance of Aerococcus viridans (Williams). Acta microbiol. Hung.10 no.3:199-205 163.

1. Hungarian Meat Research Institute (Director: F. Lorincz), Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8

INCZE, Kalman, dr.

Significance of enteropathogenic coli strains in the meat industry. Elelm ipar 19 no.3:89-92 Mr '65.

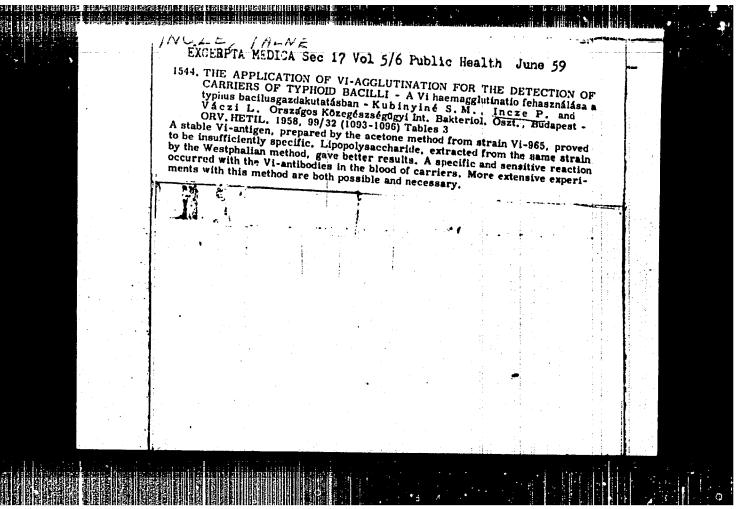
1. National Meat Industry Research Institute, Budapest.

VACZI, L.; INCZE, P.

Studies on the lipids of intestinal bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.2: 197-203 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(INTESTINES, microbiology
bact., lipid composition)
(LIPIDS, metabolism
intestinal bact., determ. of content)

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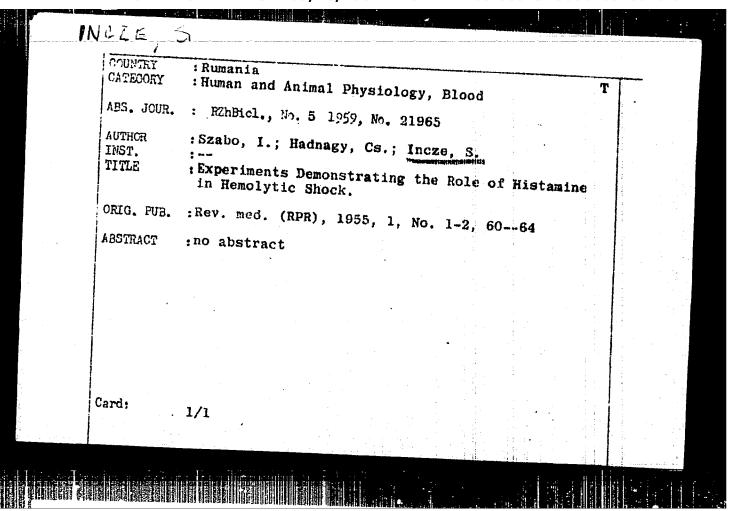
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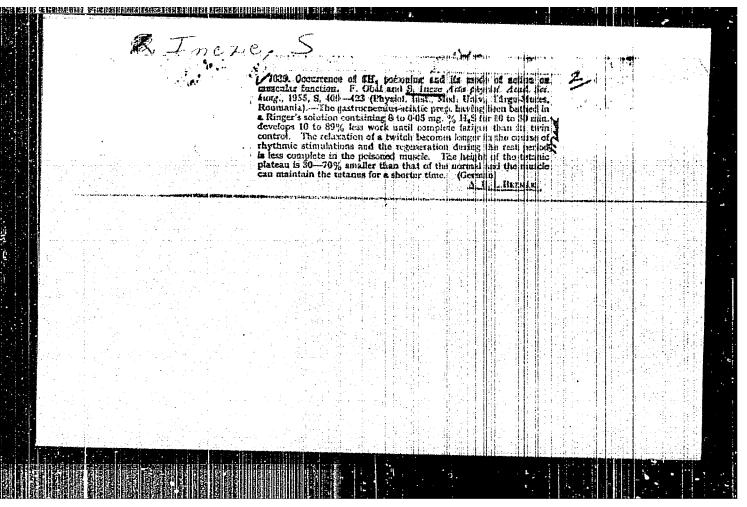
SZITA, Jozsef, dr.; INCZE, Faline, dr.

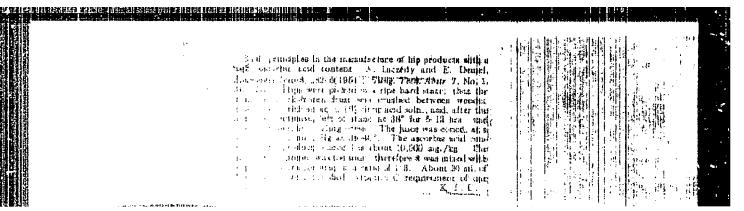
Bactericidal effect of neomagnol in different pH values. Orv.
hetil. 101 no.33:1163-166, 14 Ag. 160.

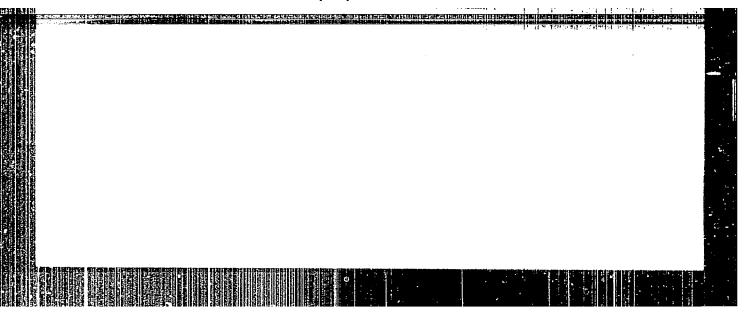
1. Orszagos Kozegeszeseguzyi Interet, Bakteriologiai osztaly
(ABTISETICS pharmacol)
(STAPHILOCOCCUS pharmacol)
(SALMOWELLA TYPHOSA pharmacol)

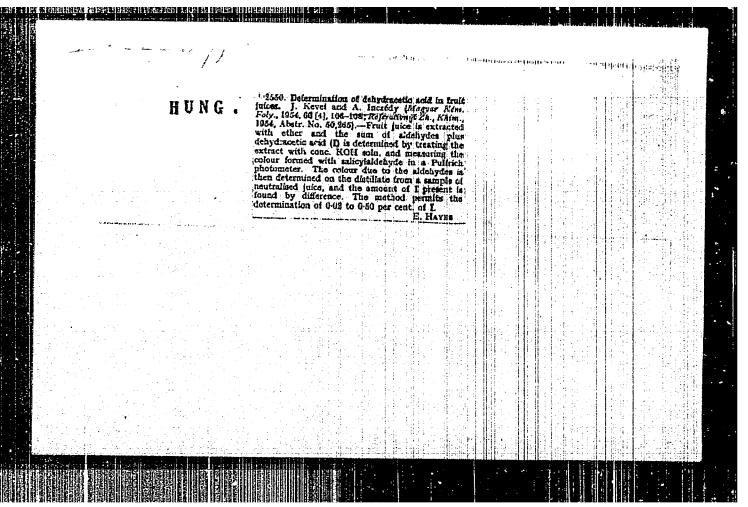
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TMCZEDY, A.

Determination of dehydroascorbic acid by Roe's method adapted to a system using a comparator. p. 177. (ELELMEZESI IPAR. Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1955. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAL). Lc. Vol 1 Nov. 11 Nov. 1955 Uncl.

INCZEDY, A.; SPANYAR, P.

Real vitamin C content in plants used in the food industry. p. 311. (Elelmezesi Ipar, Vol. 10, no. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

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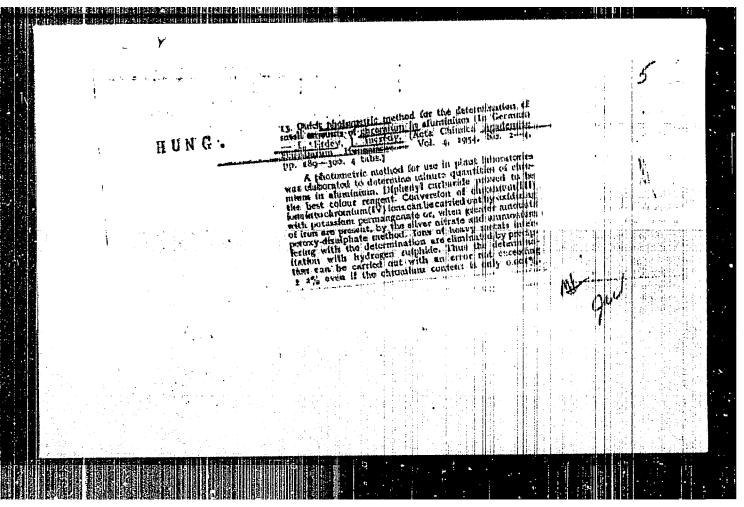
SPANYAR, Pal; INCZEDY, Anna

Determination of lycopene content in tomatoes. Elelm iper 11 no.3/4: 74-76 Je-J1 157.

1. Konserv-, Hus- es Hutoipari Kutato Integet.

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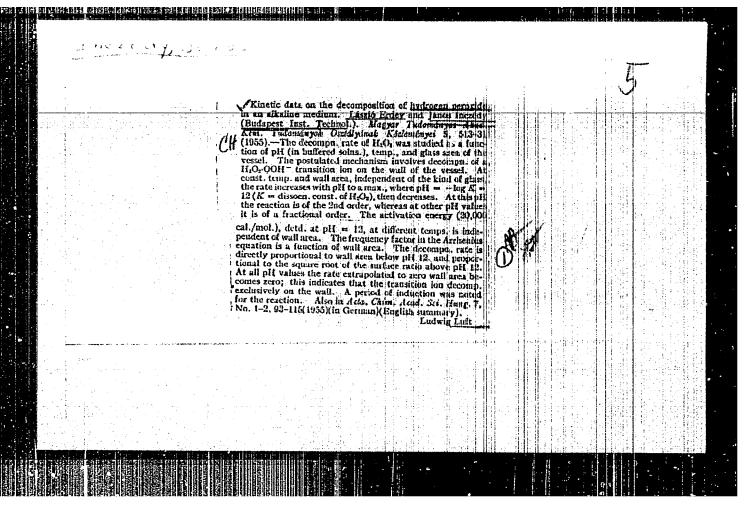
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ERDEY, Legzlo; INCZEDY, Janos

Determination of chromium traces in metal aluminum. Koh lap 9 no. 5: 233-240 My '54.

1. Budapesti Musazki Egyetem Altalanos Kemiai Tanszek.



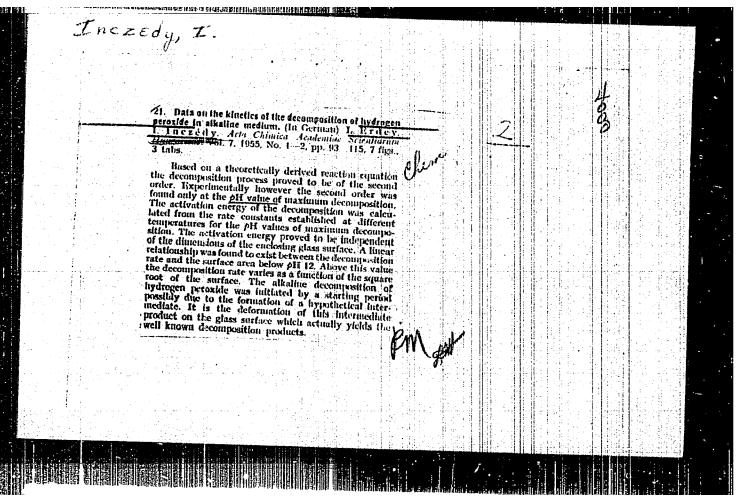
INCZEDY, I.; ERDEY, L.

Data on the kinetics of the decompostion of hydrogen peroxide in an alkaline medium. In German. p. 65.

Vol. 7, no. 1/2, 1955

SCURCE: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5

No. 3, March 1956



Hungary/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 644

Author: Inczedy, J., and Gyurko, J.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Hydroxyl Amine by the Raschig Method

Original

Periodical: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, Vol 62, No 5, 165-170 (published in

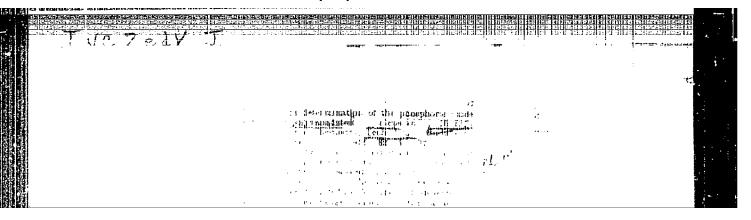
Hungarian with a German summary)

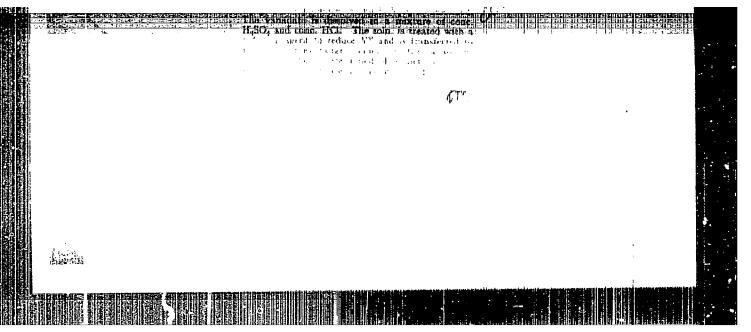
Abstract: The conditions for the production of NH2OH by the Raschig method have

been investigated. The most suited method was found to be one which had been published earlier (L. Urbanek, Mezogazd. Kutatasok, 1933, Vol 6, 334) in which the optimum mole ratio was found to be NaHSO3: NaNO2 = 1:1.95. The effect of pH, temperature, and mixing rate on the production of NH₂OH was investigated. At optimum conditions the

yield of end product can exceed 90%.

Card 1/1





INCZEUK, J

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Conbustion, Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour

Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24209

Author

Erdey, L., Inczede, J.

Inst

Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title

Concerning the Reaction Taking Place Between Hydrogen Peroxide and Hypohalogenites in an Alkaline Medium.

Orig Pub

Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 11, No 1-2, 125-135

Abstract

Decomposition of $\rm H_2O_2$ in presence of NaIO and NaBrO at pH 7-12 and $\rm 40^{\rm O}$ is of 1-st order in relation to concentration of $\rm H_2O_2$ and hypohalogenite; reaction velocity passes through a maximum at pH 10.5 for NaIO and at pH 11.5 for NaBrO. The stage that limits the reaction velocity is I + $\rm H_2O_2$ — IO + $\rm H_2O$ and BrO + $\rm H_2O_2$ = Br + $\rm H_2O$ + $\rm O_2$.

Card 1/2

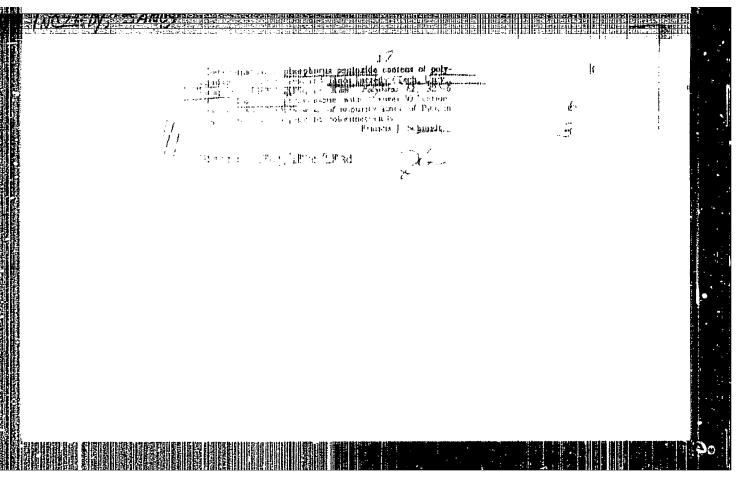
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: -08/10/2001 mbus CTA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8" Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24209

The authors assume that in the mechanism of the reaction takes part an intermediate complex (or radical) the formation of which is promoted by the wall. Reaction of $\rm H_2O_2$ with HOCl, within the interval of pH 2-13 and at a temperature of $\rm CO$ and $\rm HCO$ takes place according to the stoichiometric equation HOCl + $\rm H_2O_2$ = $\rm H_2O$ + $\rm CO_2$ + HCl. Reaction velocity has 2 maxima at pH 7 and 11. To different pH intervals correspond different reaction

mechanisms. See also RZhKhim, 1956, 53933

Card 2/2



Country

: Germany

E-3

Category

Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

Aba. Jour. :

Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959

19184

Author Institut. : Inczedy, J.

Title

: Separation of Ammonium Chloride from Methylamine

Hydrochloride.

Orig Pub. : Chem. Techn., 1958, 10, No 9, 536-537

Anstract : An improvement of the known method of precipitation of NH, as magnesium-ammonium phosphate: precipitation is effected at pH 7-8, in the presence of C₂H₇OH (to reduce the solubility of the precipitate), the precipitate is dissolved in dilute HCl, NaBrO is added, and excess of the latter is determined iodometrically. Sample of substance (1 g), containing NH_uCl (I) and hydrochloride of methylamine (II), is dissolved in water and the solution is diluted to 100 ml. With a concentration of I 20%, 10 ml of the solution are taken, with a concentration of I 20% -- 20 ml, there are added 2 ml of a solution of 10 g MgSO_u in 100 ml water, 3 ml of a solution of 10 g Na₂HPO_u in 100 ml water, 2 drops Card: 1/3

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Country Catogory= :

: Germany

E-3

Aba. Jour. :

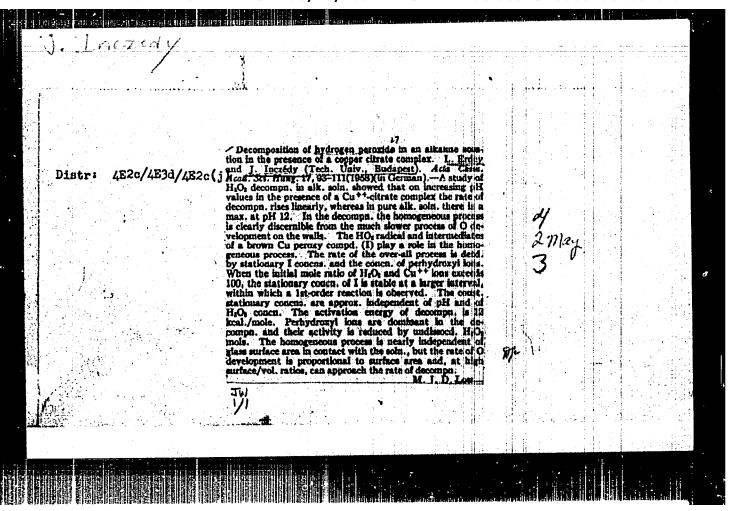
19184

Author Institut. Title

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of cresol red solution, O.1 N solution of NaOH until the color of the indicator is changed, 5 ml C2H50H and, if necessary 1-2 additional drops of 0.1 N NaOH. After 4 hours the mixture is filtered through a G3 filter, the precipitate is washed with hot water containing 1-2 drops of MgSO, and Na₂HPO, solutions, the precipitate is dissolved on the filter in 4 ml hot 1 N HCl, and the filter is washed with 10-20 ml water acidified with HCl. To 25 or 50 ml of 0.1 N solution NaBrO are added 2 ml 2 M solution NaOH, then the obtained solution of I, followed after 5 minutes by 0.5 g KI and 10 ml 6 N $\rm H_2SO_h$, and titrated with 0.1 N $\rm Na_2S_2O_3$.

Card: 2/3

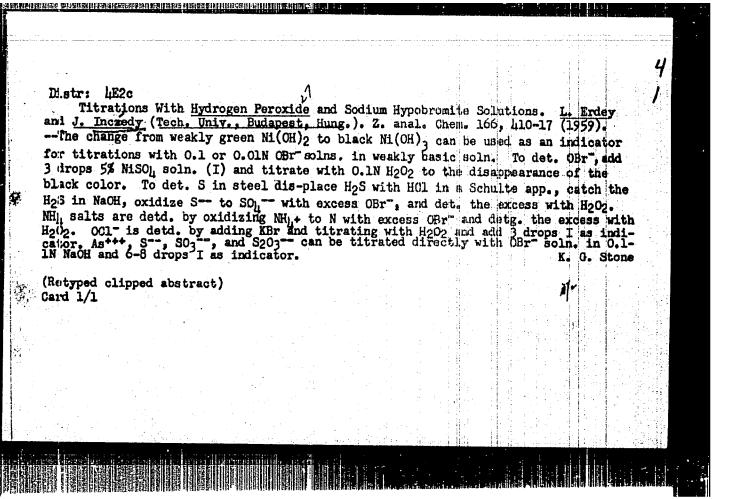


INCZEDY, J.

New possibilities for applying ion exchangers in chemical analysis, p. 109.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. B, no. 12, Dec. 1959. Uncl.



ERDEY, L., prof. (Budapest, M., Gellert ter 4); INCZEDY, J. (Budapest, M., Gellert ter 4)

The role of perhydroxyl ions in the reactions of hydrogen peroxide. Periodica polycehn chem 6 no.4:195-202 '62.

1. Department for General Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest.

The role of ion exchangers in the inorganic analytical separations.

Magy kem lap 17 no.12:574-576 D '62.

1. Rudapesti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos Kemiai Tanszek.

INCZEDY, Janos (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); GRESI, Otto
(Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

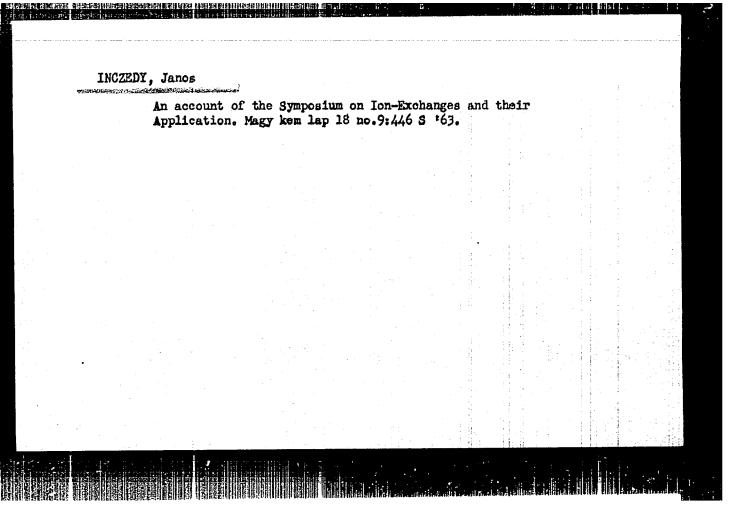
Determination of diethyl malonate and its substituted derivatives in on-aqueous solutions. Acta chimica Hung 31 no.4:347-356 '62.

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.

INCZEDY, Jee dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Analytical applications of 1cm exchange chromatography. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.2:93-105 '63.

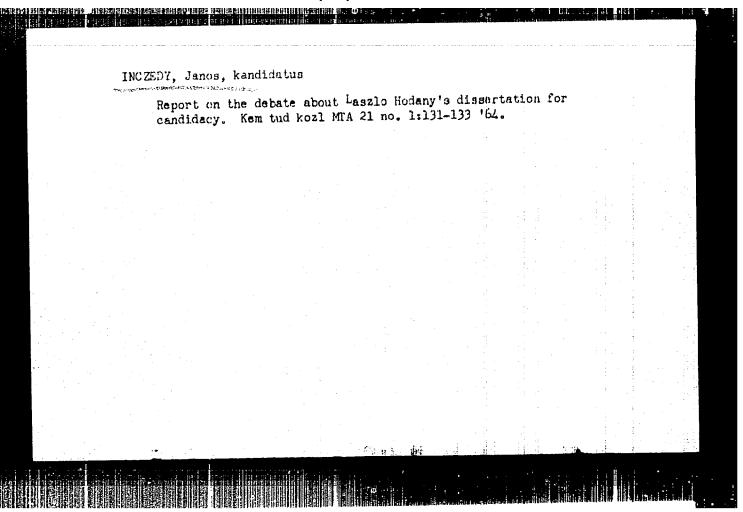
1. Institute for General Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest.



VIGH, Katalin; INCZEDY, Janos; ERDEY, Laszlo

Determination of phosphorus content of steel, crude iron and ferrovanadium by the ion exchange resin column. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.2: 73-75 F '63.

1. Budaposti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos Kemiai Tanszeke. 2. "Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Erdey).



INCZEDY, Janos, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Role of Hungarian and foreign scientists in the development of the chromatographic and ion-exchanging analytical methods.

Kem tud kozl MTA 21 no. 4:385-399 '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Budapest Technical University.

INCZEDY, Janus, dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); NEMESHEGYI, Gabor (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); ERDEY, Laszlo, prof., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Separation and determination of rare earth metals by ion exchange chromatography. Pts.1-2. Acta chimica Hung 43 no.1:1-15 '65.

1. Institute of General Chemistry of Budapest Technical University. Submitted July 2, 1964.

INCZEDY, Janes

New theories on the calculation of ion-exchanging columns. Magy kem lap 20 no.2:66-69 F '65.

1. Chair of General Chemistry of Budapest Technical University.

ECCENT, L.; FRETY, I.

"Betermination of Traces of Ceremium in Aleminus", F. 233, (ECELTRATI LAICK, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Burgary)

GC: Fonthly List of East European Accessions (EVAL), LC, Vol. 4, Fc. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

rasaksetaridas osatzbanananidakodulat:

FAZAKAS B., dr.; BABONITS, Angdalena, dr.; KERESTELY, I., dr.; NYCOARA, I. dr.; PBFER, M., dr.; DOMCKOS, L., dr.; INCZEFFY, Z., dr.; BOERIU, I. dr.; KOCSIS, Sofia, dr.

Contribution to the study of the distribution of helminthiasis. Microbiologia (Bucur.) 9 no.32217-223 My-Ja 164

1. Lucrare efectuata la Institutul de medicino si farmacie din Tirgu-Mures - Disciplina de parazitologie, Clinica de boli infectioase si Inspectia Sanitara de atat a N.N.A.M.

INCZINGER, Frantisek

Vseobecna biologia pre farmceutov. (General Biology for Students Pharmaceutics. a university textbook. illus.) Bratislava, SPN, 1957. 204 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Slovenske Khihy, Vol. VIII. 1957. No. 10. p. 317.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INCZINGER, F.; BOZNER, A.; LAZAROVA, Z.; Chair of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Farmakodynamiky a Toxikologie Farmacoutickej Fakulty UK), Bratislava.

"The Effect of ATP Spofa on the Experimental Hypertrophy of the Rat Cardiac Muscle. I. Study of Morphological Changes."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 8, Oct 66, pp 396-399

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified : Female white rats of the Wistar strain were forced to swim every day for nine weeks carrying a load equal to 8% of their body weight; this induced hypertrophy of the heart not exceeding physiological levels. Administration of ATP Spofa (Na salt of adenosine triphosphoric acid) on odd days in a dose of 0.12 mg (s.c. injection) inhibited the cardiac muscle hypertrophy. The result was confirmed histologically. 6 Figures, 9 Western, 3 Czech, 4 Russian, 1 Hungarian references. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 ir GIA RDP86 00513 R000618610010-8"

INCZINGER, F.; CAGANOVA, Comenius University (N20618610010-8"

cology, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University UK), Bratis-Farmakodynamiky a Toxikologie Farmaceutickej Fakulty UK), Bratis-

"The Effect of ATP Spofa on the Experimental Hypertrophy of the Rat Cardiac Muscle. II. Study of Electrocardiographic Changes."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 8, Oct 66, pp 399-402

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: Changes in electrocardiographs of Wistar strain female rats in whom hypertrophy was induced by daily swimming until exhaustion for 9 weeks were investigated. 0.12 mg of ATP Spofa was administered to one group of the rats. The rats that did not receive the ATP showed a deviation of the electrical axis to the right after 3 we ks, and to the left after 9 weeks. No deviation to the left was found in rats who received ATP. ATP inhibited heart hypertrophy; small 2 Figures, 1 Table, 12 Western, 8 Czech, 1 Russian, 4 Hungarian references. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66). 1/1

INCZINGER, F., Docent, PhD, ZACKOVA P., SVOBODOVA M. GDR

Institute of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology of the Department of Pharmacy, Komensky University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (for all)

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No. 5, 1965, pp 531-536.

The Effect of Sodium Adenosine Triphosphate on the Glycogen Content of the Hypertrophic Heart Muscle of Rats"

FOR PELEASE: 08/10/2001

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L 13244-66 ENA(J)/ENA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR. AP6006046

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0296/0296

AUTHOR: Inczinger, F.; Caganova, A.; Zackova, P.; Kozlovsky, J.; Bozner, A.

lomenius ()

ORG: Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University, Bratislava (Katedra farmakodynamiky a toxikologie Farmaceutickej fak. UK)

TITIE: Effect of ATP spofa on bechemical functional and structural changes in the experimental model of hypertrophied rat myocardium [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 27 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1765, 296

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, heterocyclic base compound, myclogy, carbohydrate, rat, biochemistry, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: At 0.12 mg /rat s.c., adenosine triphosphate statistically significantly decreases the cardiac hypertrophy brought about by daily swimming with a handicapping weight added of 8% of body weight, for 9 days. Residual and total glycogen increased significantly after ATP. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

INDAN, A. [Indans, A.]; KOVALEVSKIY, M.

First enlarged plenum of the interdepartmental geomorphological commission. Vestis Latv ak no.6:203-204 *60.

(REAI 10:9)

(Russia—Geomorphology)

L 23458-65 EWT(n)/EPF(c)/EWF(1)/T/ Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

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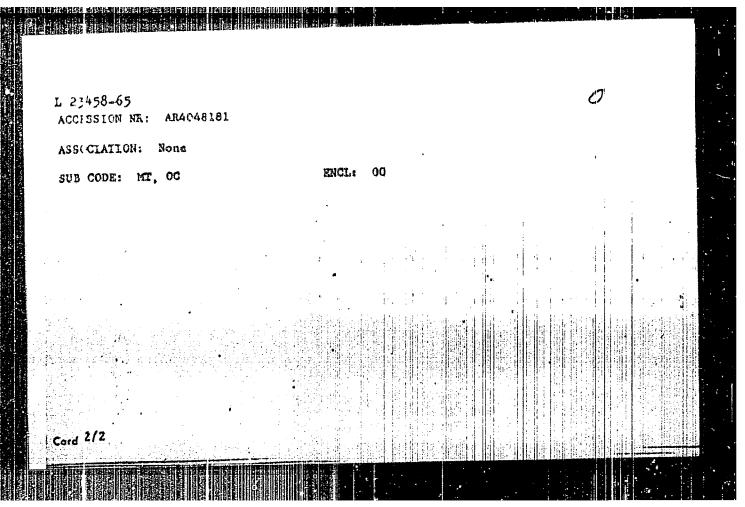
AUTHOR: Alkanis, A. P., Surna, Ya. A., Indane, M. K.

TITUE: Isomorphic copolycondensation of polyethyleneterephthalata with 7-and (6-) carboxy-, 2-mathylol-, 1,4-benzodicken

CIT D SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR, Ser. khim., no. 3, 1963, 367-369

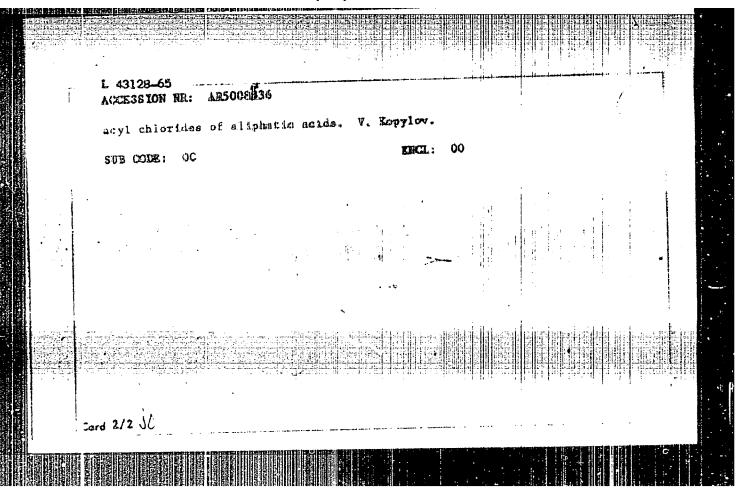
TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, isomorphic copolycondensation, polydthyleda termphthallated, benedickan copolymer, polymer flexibility, polymer density

TRANSLATION: The igemorphic copolycondensation of polyethylenetgrephthalate (density of the polymer) after heating for 3 hours at 1800 = 1.386 g/cc) with 7+ (and 6-) carboxy-. 2-methylol-, 1,4-benzodioxan in a melt (270-2800/1-2 mm Hg, 4 hours to an argon atmosphere) in the presence of Zn acetate, with stirring, leads to an increase in the crystallinity and packing density of the polymer, as revealed by an increase in density to 1.400 g/cc. The increase in flexibility of the mac omitted following isometric displacement leads to an increase in the number of times that fiber can be drawn out in the cold. 0. Iv

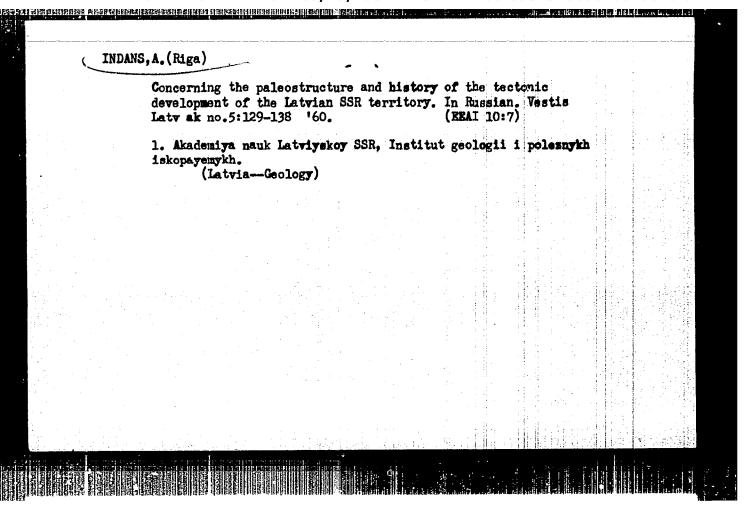


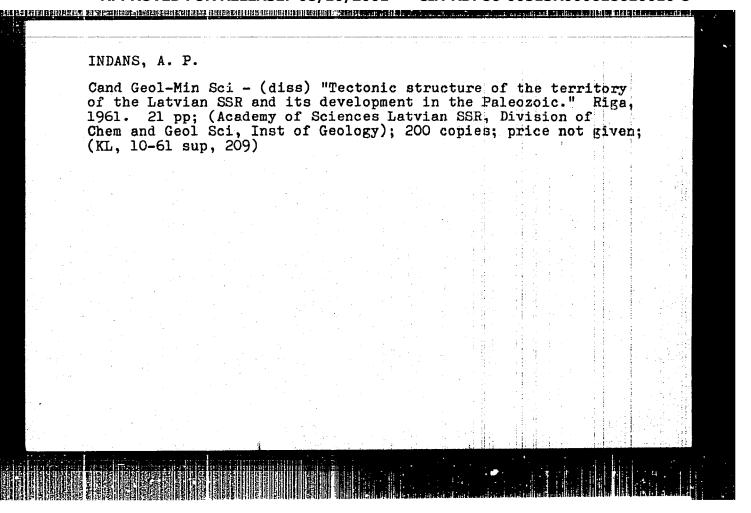
L 43128-65 EW (m)/EPF(c)/EMP(5)/T RM Pc-4/PT-4 8/0081/65/000/003/4033/8033 ACCESSION NR: AR5008436 SOURCE: Ref. zt., Khimiya, Abs. 38187 Indane, M. K. AUTHOR: Kalnin sh, A. I.: Alksnis, A. F.; Surna, Ya. A.; Till - Synthesis of polyesters containing active functional groups in the mational .. Bs CITED SOURCE: Lzv. AN Latv. SSR. Ser. khim., no. 3, 1964, 303-305 TOPIC TAGS: polyester synthesis, interphase polymerization, active functional group, polyester property FOR TATTON . Only errors with COOH groups in the side chain were obtained by The country of the country of the state character were presented by the acyl chiques and the country of the cou the first of the ender. They were not that to also also a Time of Fig. 1980 after the 11.4

Na. Co3. The polyesters obtained the relation points of all and a seduced village by all phatic acids) or 375-4000 (from terepithalic acid) and a seduced village by all phatic acids) or 375-4000 (from terepithalic acid) and a seduced village by a solution in cresol) of 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were solution in cresol in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were solution in cresol in alcoholis, (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.28 to 0.24. They were solution in cresol in alcoholis in



INDANS, A. (Riga) Oypsus structural geology in Latvia. Vestis Latv ak no.2:129-132 (SEAI 10:1) 1. Akademiya nauk Latviyakoy SSR, Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayesykh. (Latvia--Oypsus)





INDANS, Atis Petrovich; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn.

red.

[Tectonic pattern of Latvia and its development in the Paleozoic]

[Tectonic pattern of Latvia and its development in the Paleozoic]
Tektonicheskaia struktura Latvii i ee razvitie v paleozoe. Riga,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Latvia—Geology, Structural)

INDAN

123-1-452

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957,

Nr 1, p. 75 (USSR)

ह्या द्रमान्त्रक्ष महत्त्वम मुक्तान्त्रकात्राच्यामाना विद्याना विद्यान स्थापन

AUTHOR:

Indan, R.Yu.

TITLE:

Die For Gutting Teeth in Hand Saws (Shtamp dlya nasechki

zub' yev ruchnykh pil)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta lesokhoz. problem A.N. Latv. SSR, 1956,

Nr 10, pp.115-119.

ABSTRACT:

The description and drawings of a Hand saw Toothing and notching die are given. This stamp is adapted to cut teeth of any shape and to pierce round holes as well. The design of this die permits cutting teeth in a saw blade if its thickness does not exceed 1.8 mm. The method and appropriate technique for cutting off worn teeth and making new teeth of any shape are recommended

Card 1/1

instruction for servicing the stamp is also provided.

Ya. A.F.

INDANS, R. Yu., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Productivity of hand and motorized saws in timber cutting." Riga, 1957, 24 pp (Institute of Forestry Problems, Xaixianx Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR), 200 copies (KL, 32-57, 95)

INDANS, R.

The new in the construction of chain saws. p. 107.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU L LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.

INDANS, R.; JANSONS, A.; BRIEDIS, V.

Improved instruments in lumbering. p. 115.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU L LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.

INDANS, R.

Productivity of hand and motor saws in thinning cutting. p. 119.

BIOLOGICHESKATA NAUKA; SELSKOMU L LESMOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

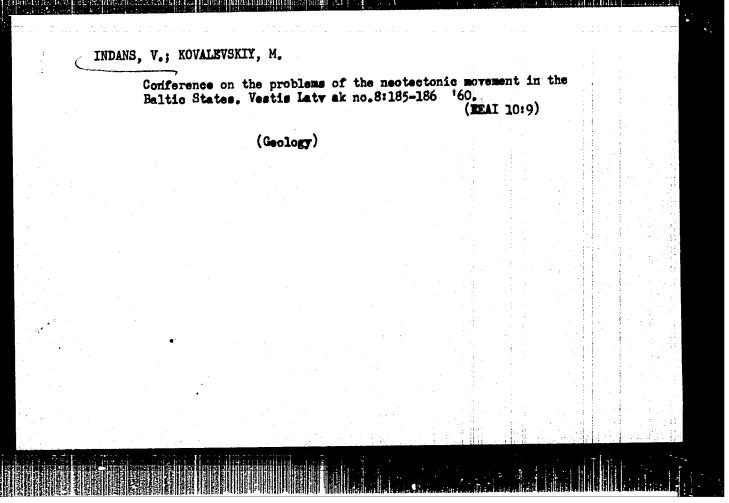
Monthly list of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.

INDANS, R.; MEZALS, J.

From the experience of using the gasoline-engine saw Druzhba in improvement felling. p. 171.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU L II SNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncla.



INDARBIYEV, L., inzhener.								
	SGK-2 supports in mines with unstable roofs. Mast.ugl. 5 no.5: 9-10 My 156. (MIRA 9:8)							
	1. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika uchastka shakhty No. 38 kombinata Karagandaugol'.							
	(Karaganda BasinNine timbering)							

Automatic measur Stal' 24 no.12:1	ement of s 104-1106	trip elonge D '64.	tion in	temper m	ill rolling (MIRA 18:2	
1. TSentral naya	laborator	iya avtomat	iki.			

INDENIAUM, Grigorii Samoilovich, ed.

Collection of enactments and directives concerning grain purchase. Moskva, Gos. 1936. 251 p. (45-40115)

HD900C.7.R9A5 1936

AUTHORS: Novikov, I. I., Semenov, A. Ye., Indenbaum, G. V. 30V/163-58-1-19/55

TITLE:

On the Temperature Dependence of the Plasticity of Alloys in Solid-Liquid State (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti plantichnosti

splavov v tverdo-zhidkom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vyashey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 99-103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plasticity constants in the crystallization intervals of alloys were investigated. Solid aluminum alloys of the system Al - Mg - 7n - Cu were used as initial material for the samples. The temperature dependence of the breaking point and the relative expansion of the alloys above and below the solidus line for the alloy B 95 were investigated. This investigation showed that the breaking point drops rapidly to the solidus line

and slowly decreases according to the rise of temperature in the crystal interval.

Furthermore the temperature dependence of the relative expansion was investigated. Alloys below the solidus temperature

have higher plasticity. The transition through the solidus Card 1-2 from the solid to the liquid state is accompanied by a jump-

SOV/163-58-1-19/53 On the Temperature Dependence of the Plasticity of Alloys in Solid-Liquid State

like drop of the relative expansion, which, however, does not reach the value O, as mentioned in references, but only a value of 0,1 to 0,5.

The solidus line forms the boundary of the lower plasticity. The aluminum alloys in solid-liquid state have a temperature interval of low plasticity near the solidus line. The extent of this interval as well as the absolute values for the relative expansion beyond the solidus line depend on the chemical composition of the alloys.

The impurities of iron and silicon influence the plasticity of the aluminum alloys in solid-liquid state to a great extent. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet,

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold)

SUBMITTED:

. October 1 1957

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SOV/137-58-10-20780

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Novikov, I.I., Semenov, A.Ye., Indenbaum, G.V.

TITLE: The Hot-shortness Zone in Billets Cast Semi-continuously (O

zone goryachelomkosti v slitkakh polunepreryvnogo lit'ya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tsvetn. metallurgiya, 1958,

Nr 1, pp 130-137

ABSTRACT: Measurement is made of the mechanical properties of Al alloy V-95 with various amounts of contaminants at tempera-

tures near the solidus by a method making it possible to conduct testing to failure with determination of elongation per unit length in the effective interval of crystallization (a description of the apparatus is provided). It is found that the tendency of an alloy to hot cracks in semi-continuous cast billets is primarily dependent upon its plasticity in the effective interval of crystallization and is not governed by its strength in that interval. In the transition region of the billet it is possible to distinguish a zone of hot shortness. A broadening of that zone carries with it a danger of hot-crack formation. The size of that zone depends upon casting speed, the height of the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-20780

The Hot-shortness Zone in Billets Cast Semi-continuously

crystallizer mold, and the chemical composition of the alloy. A diminution in Si contents and increase in Fe contents narrows the zone of hot shortness and increases the resistance of V-95 alloy to hot-crack formation.

B.L.

- 1. Aluminum alloys--Production 2. Aluminum alloys--Thermodynamic properties
- 3. Aluminum alloys--Fracture

ASSOCIATION: MOSCOUSKIY INSTITUT TSUETNYKH METALLOV I ZOLOTA. KAFRORA . METALLOVE DENIYAL

Card 2/2

dro 1583

5/070/61/006/003/003/009 E021/E435

24,7100 (1160,1136,1143)

AUTHORS:

Zelikman, A.N., Chistyakov, Yu.D., Indenbaum, G.V. and

Kreyn, O.Ye.

Study of the crystal structure of molybdenum disulphide TITLE:

prepared by different methods

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.389-394

The crystal structure of powdered MoS2 prepared by five different methods has been investigated by X-ray analysis. Sample one was formed by the interaction of molybdenum trioxide with sulphur in fused soda; sample two by the interaction of calcium molybdenate with sulphur in fused soda; sample three by the interaction of molybdenum pentachloride with hydrogen sulphide; sample four by the interaction of molybdenum trioxide with sulphur vapour and sample five by the interaction of molybdenum with sulphur vapour. Further samples were also tested - sample six obtained by the thermal dissociation of molybdenum trisulphide and sample seven obtained by the interaction of molybdenum and sulphur and hot-pressed at 1200 to 1300°C. The X-ray photographs of these samples show that the structure of all the synthetic samples is a Card 1/4

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5/070/61/006/003/003/009 E021/E435

Study of the crystal ...

new type different from both hexagonal α-MoS2 and rhombohedral β -MoS₂. Fig. 3 is a comparison of the results of X-ray studies for the three types of structure (a - $\alpha-MoS_2$, 6 - $\beta-MoS_2$, B and 2 new structural type). Since the interplanar distance is the same in going from one form to another, it can be assumed that the layered lattice and the disposition of the sulphur atoms around the molybdenum is retained. It is proposed that the new form is hexagonal with c greater than in the lattice of β-MoS2. Changes can be seen in the new structure depending on its method of preparation. This is explained by statistical interchanging of hexagonal and rhombohedral packing. The lubricating properties of the artificial MoS2 are not different from those of natural MoS2. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: S.S.Berzelius, Pogg. Ann., 7, 261, 1826; R.E.Bell, R.Herfert, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 19, 13, 3351, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im.M.I.Kalinina (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni

SUBMITTED:

September 5, 1960

Card 2, 4

M.I.Kalinina)

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S/126/61/012/005/014/028 E073/E535

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G.V., Novikov, I.T. and Chistyakov, Yu.D.

TITLE. Recrystallization and polygonization during annealing of dendritic single crystals of pure aluminium

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.12, no 5. 1961, 728-731

In the case of dendritic recrystallization, single TEXT: crystals with an imperfect structure are produced. The branches of the growing dendrite are very fine and can easily be deformed and, therefore, the individual areas of the single crystal are considerably disoriented relative to each other. Also the content of soluble admixtures is lower in the axes than in the spaces between the axes of the dendrites even in the case of pure alumin The authors studied the processes taking place during annealing of dendritic single crystals of 99.994 wt.% purity aluminium by means of microscopic investigation of the etch patterns. The dendritic structure was produced by heating the single crystals to 2-3°C above the melting point, followed by cooling with the furnace, during which the temperature gradient Card 1/2

32655

Recrystallization and ...

S/126/61/012/005/014/028 E073/E535

atong the specimens did not exceed 1°C. The specimens were on a flat base and during the heating above the fusion point and after recrystallization their surface remained almost entirely The etch patterns revealed that annealing of dendritic planar. single crystals of aluminium of 99,994 wt.% purity at 500°C produced seedless recrystallization (recrystallization in situ), At 600°C polygonization in addition to equalizing diffusion. was observed in the "recrystallized" dendritic single crystals. The distribution and the magnitude of the etch patterns enable estimating the relative speeds of the two processes which occur simultaneously during annealing, namely, polygonization and There are 6 figures and 4 references: equalizing diffusion. The English-language 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references read as follows: Ref. 3: Lacombe P., Beaulard L.J. Inst. Metals, 1948, 74, 1; Ref.4: Guinier A., Tennevin J.Progr.Metal Physics, 1950, 2,

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im.

M. T. Kalinina

Card 2/2 (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni M.I.Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

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अस्तरहरू देवका हात्रहरू एउका हा प्रतान हो प्रतान अपिता विकास विकास है। हा स्वान है ।

INDENBAUM, G.V.; TIRASPOL'SKIY, V.I.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.D.

Distribution of otch figures in single pure aluminum crystals (99.99% weight of) following their fusion. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.5:759-761 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. (Aluminum crystals) (Metallography)

INDENHAUM, G.V.; POPOV, D.N. Substructure of spherical single crystals of aluminum depending on crystallization conditions. Fiz. met. 1 metalloved. 14 mo.2:205-211 Ag 162. 1. Kransnoyarskiy institut tsventnykh metallov imspi Kalinina. (Aluminum crystals) (X-ray crystall ography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

s/020/62/143/002/011/022 B104/B102

AUTHORS:

Indenbaum, G. V., Novikov, I. I., and Popov, D. N.

TITLE:

Channels and macroscopic etch patterns in pure monocrystalline

aluminum

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 316 - 318 PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The Bridgman technique was used to grow spherical aluminum single crystals in a device that allowed the cooling rate and the axial temperature gradient of the growing crystal to be regulated. At high cooling rate and small axial temperature gradient there is a large subcooling zone in front of the crystallization zone, i. e., dendritic structures may develop in front of the crystallization zone. Crystals grown in this way exhibit no external defects, but their density is insufficient. If such single crystals are etched for 20 to 50 min in an acid mixture of HNO3 (47 parts), HCl (50 parts), and HF (3 parts), large etch patterns will occur: holes of regular shape, which are bounded by faces with minimum rate of dissolution: (100), (110), or 5111 . The Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

S/020/62/143/002/011/022 B104/B104

Channels and macroscopic ...

pouring channel is surrounded by 6 - 10 mm deep perpendicular, square channels with bright walls. The metallographic examination of a cut crystal has shown that both macroscopic etch patterns and channels develop along the axes of dendrites. V. B. Zernov is thanked for making available the experimental arrangement and the mold for growing the single crystals. A. A. Bochvar is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to Englishlanguage publications read as follows: P. Lacombe, L. Beaujard, J. Inst. Metals, 74, 1 (1948); M. Jamamoto, J. Japan Inst. Metals, 21, 85 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina

(Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals imeni M. I.

Kalinin)

PRESENTED: Octob

October 16, 1961, by A. A. Bochvar, Academician

SUBMITTED:

October 4, 1961

Card 2/2

s/032/63/029/002/013/028

AUTHORS:

Indenbaum, G. V., and Chistyakov, Yu. D.

TITLE:

Cutting of aluminum single-crystals without deformation

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 189-193

TEXT: The cutting of aluminum single crystals by chemical etching with HF and with the aid of a reciprocating "Ftorlon" (fluoro ethylene) twisted thread, 0.12 - 0.17 mm thick, is described. The mechanism for the thread motion was designed according to R. W. Armstrong, R. A. Rapp (Rev. Sci. Instrum., 29, no. 5, 433 (1958)). Depending on the composition of the etching agent the thread was usable for 1.5 - 3 hrs. Dissolution proceeded very slowly in 40% HF and produced a rough surface. A smooth surface and faster cutting were obtained with 60 ml concentrated HF + 0.5ml concentrated HCl + 1.6 g FeCl 3.6H20. The surface was not deformed. After additional electropolishing the crystal substructure could be studied metallographically and by x-ray analysis. Deficiencies of the apparatus led to a lateral shift of the thread, thus slightly corrugating the surface. To obtain plane surfaces, single crystals were cut mechanically Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8" S/032/63/029/002/013/028
Cutting of aluminum single-crystals ... B101/B186

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by 0.5 mm thick corundum disks on a soft vulcanite base. The disk diameter was 100-125 mm, the speed of rotation 6500 rpm, the feed 1100, 272, 58, or 17 μ /min. At 1100 and 272 μ /min, a polycrystalline layer was formed which was only 50-60 μ thick at a feed rate of 272 μ /min and which could be removed by electropolishing. The apparatus described permits of sutting platelets only 1 mm thick and, with the aid of two corundum disks, plane-parallel platelets as thin as 2 mm, There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stali i splavov (Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card 2/2

5/0126/64/017/003/0419/0427

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, G. V.; Fishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Distribution of dislocations and impurities of monocrystals of aluminum, obtained under conditions of unbalanced congealing, and their behavior during annealing

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, vol. 17, no. 3, 1964, 419-427

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation, distribution, impurity distribution, aluminum, aluminum monocrystal, unbalanced congealing, annealing, etching, x-rays spectrometer, defraction x-ray microscopy

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors developed methods for the exposure of dislocations with the aid of selective etching. An x-ray dual crystal spectrometer
of a higher resolving power and defraction x-ray microscopy according to the Schulz
method (Schulz, L. G. Trans. AIME, 1954, v. 200, p. 1082) are used for evaluation
of disorientations, and the degree of perfection. In the course of investigating
the application of etchers, the authors found compounds which yielded excellent results in the exposure of unity boundaries in aluminum crystals with a purity of from
99.992 to 99.996 wt-\$\(\frac{40\pmu}{40\pmu}\) HNO3 = (14-17)\$\(\frac{\pmu}{40\pmu}\) HC1 = (41-44)\$\(\frac{\pmu}{40\pmu}\) Butyl Cellosolv = 2\$\(\frac{\pmu}{40\pmu}\).

C-- 1/2

(The purer aluminum, the more HCl is required). The results of these spectral analyses of purity of the crystals in question are presented in a table. Microphotographs of these structures are given. The behavior of dislocations during annealing of samples after crystallization, and the interaction of dislocation with impurities are investigated. In conclusion, the authors propose a high resolution metallographic method for exposing the dislocation structure of aluminum crystals. The character of corrosion and the localization of corrosion in dislocation of 6 to 8% HCl are associated with the shape of the iron impurity in the solid solution of aluminum and iron. The substructure of crystals during the cell growth is thermally relatively stable. The authors express their gratitude to I. I. Novikov for his participation in the evaluation of this paper. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63

DATE ACQ: 27Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 027

Card _ 2/2

5/0126/64/017/005/0719/0725

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G. V.; Tiraspol'skiy, V. I.; Pishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Production of pure aluminum single crystals by the "deformation-annealing" method, and their substructure

SOURCE: Fisika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 719-725

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum single crystals, deformation, annealing, crystal substructure, lattice distortion, impurity substructure

ABSTRACT: The method of growing aluminum single crystals by recrystallization after a small (critical) deformation was studied in order to supplement the existing data on this method. Main attention was given to the study of the initial state of the samples (size 5 x 10 x 75 mm or 10 x 10 x 75 mm), to the amount of preliminary deformation (cold rolling), to annealing conditions and to the effects of these factors on the size of the recrystallized grains. For the best results the samples (in the initial state) should be fully recrystallized after their deformation by cold rolling and should consist of grains 3-5 mm in size. Uniaxial tension provided the best means for deforming the sample, and it produced optimal results at the deformation ranging from 1.2 to 1.8%. The terminal annealing was attained by

Card 1/32

decreasing the heating rate in the interval of 450-5600 so as to produce a temperature increase of 100C in 24 hours. This was followed by holding the samples at 600-6400 for 1.5-2.0 hours. The whole cycle of the final annealing proceeded automatically and lasted 48 hours. Structural changes in the sample were studied by etching and by x-ray analyses. The results showed that the appearance of multiple subboundaries (defective structure) was determined by annealing conditions. For example, rough base-plate surface with a depression of 15 microns 20 mm long produced lattice curvature of 20'. At a high temperature this led to the grain polygonization. Thermal stresses were regarded as another possible source of the lattice distortion. The x-ray diffraction patterns obtained by the Schultz method revealed certain lattice distortions which were ascribed to an uneven distribution of impurities in the sample. The pattern of the impurity distribution along the former grain boundaries persisted after the terminal annealing. However, microacopic study revealed that these segregations did not represent the disorientation boundaries. "The authors express their appreciation to N. M. Blimyukova and N. L. Sherbaum who participated in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures. ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and

Card 2/52

INDENBAUM, G.V.; TIRASPOL'SKIY, V.I.; FISHMAN, Yu.M.

Obtaining single crystals of pure aluminum by the method of "deformation - annealing" and their substructure. Fig. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:719-725 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

EVG(1)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(t)/ENP(b) L 10458-65 8/0126/64/017/006/0909/0916 ASD TO - 1/AF STR JO ACCESSION NR: AP4042)51 AUTIOR: Indenbaum, C. V. TITE: The nature of the effects of the critical degree of deformation in aluminum SOURCE: Firika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 909 1916 TOFIC TAGS: critical deformation, aluminum, slippage, relief, recovery, latitical distortion, boundary dislocation, grain growth ABSTRACT: There is much controversy on the subject of critical deformation spal, therefore, the author undertook a study of deformation in 5 x 10 k 75 high-purity A; specimens. Annealed specimens were reduced to 75% at 550 C for 90 minutes. Y-rev diffraction method has well as metallographical analysis were usel. At rich temperature the mercanian of the initial stage of plastic deformation did ... Juditatively infer from that of deformation above the critical point was. The state of the this. At temperatures between 4700 and 5250 the inversive The remperature re (ver) . Spectament with a 2 to 20 mm grain size is accompanied boundary rishing for if the original grains which results in particle relief of work-bardening. Complete relief was observed at 535 to 5600 by fither 1/3 _ (Cord

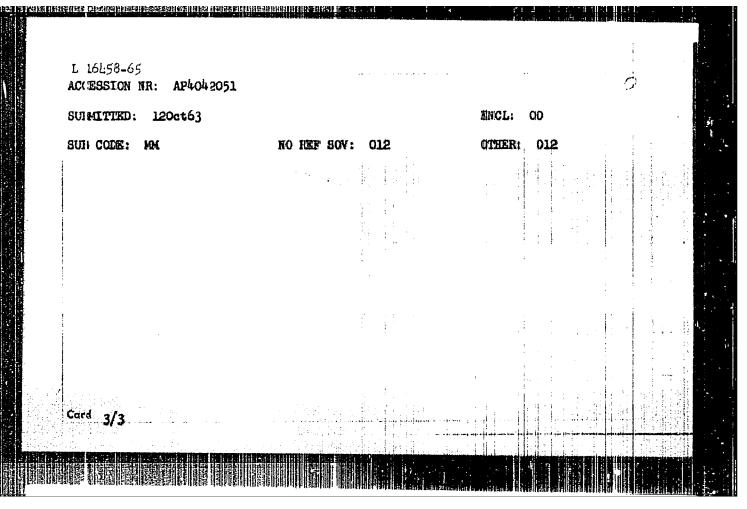
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L 16458-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4042051

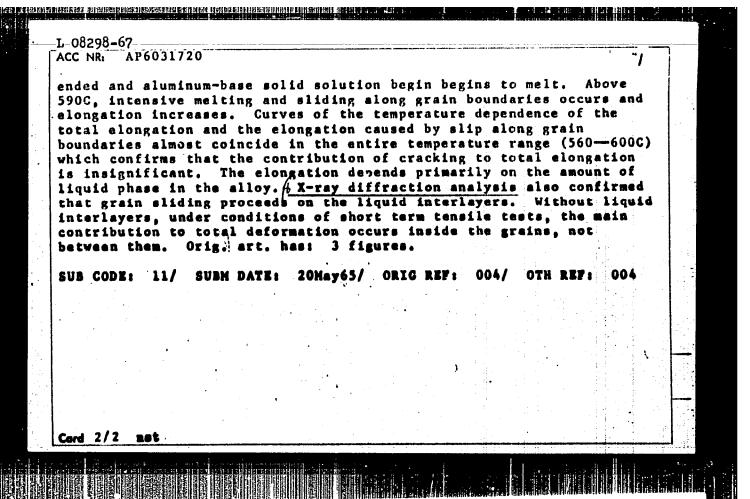
polygonization which prevents recrystallization or by regular recrystallization. during the process. Crystal formation occurs at the sites of the greatest latitics distortions and since the new crystals have a high degree of perfection, they absorb earlier nucle, and the recovered original grains. The peak on the diagram. pletted for the effects of deformation at low strain application on the site of recrystallized grains is independent of the critical changes that take place in the nature of the deformation and recrystallitation processes. The effect of or tical deformation may be commedted with the normal recrystallization processes in accordance with the state and the size of the original grains and annealing conditions. This applies to nucleation and to the growth of new crystals from a smill number of centers as well as to the growth of a small number of original grains as a result of boundary migration under a large angle in the deformed masrix. This is al. the more probable, the smaller the size of the original grains and the nigher the rate of heating during annealing. The author gratefully acknowledges the contribution of N. M. B. Irnyukova, N. M. Sherbaum and V. I. Tiraspol'skiy. Orig. art. mas. a figures.

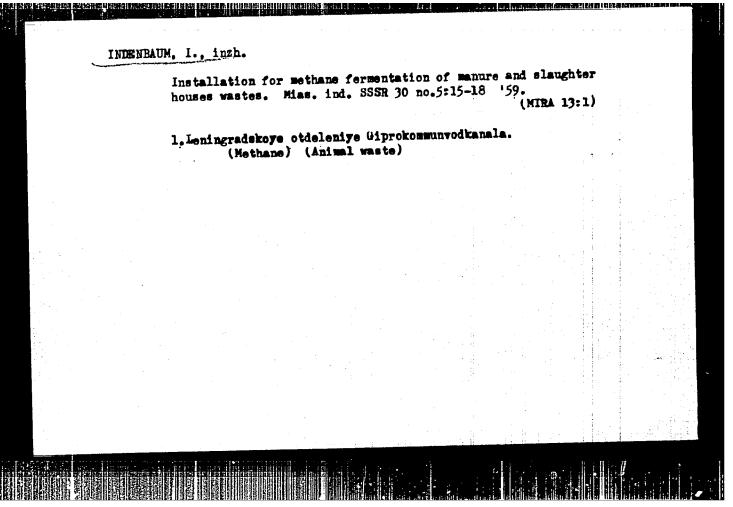
ASSOCIATION: Moskowskiy institut stall i splavov (Moscov Steel and Alloy Institute)

Card 2/3



G. V. (Moscow)	, I. I. (Hoscow)	; Novik, F. S.	(Hoscow); Ind	enbaum.	
ORG: none		•••		43	
TITLE: Plastic	deformation of	illoy in solid-1	liquid conditi	on B	
SOURCE: AN SSSI	l. Izvestiya. H	letally, no. 5,	1966, 107-110		
TOPIC TAGS: aludeformation, alubase alloy, solid s ABSTRACT: The ealuminum alloy of	minum alloy plasminum copper siletate, liquid state, ffect of quantitiontaining 2% copen diameter, hom	tic deformation icon alloy, all ductility, tensil y of liquid pha	o, solid liquid oy phase diagram as strength, elon ase on the duc	d state, aluminum gation tility of	
perature intervatemperature, the	polished, were l between solidu binary eutectic	subjected to te s and liquidus. (a + Si) begin	Above the so	the tem- olidus appears	
no sliding alone	temperature to icantly, there i grain boundarie ro value. At 57	s little liquid	phase between	grains,	V
Card 1/2	UDC:	669.715'3'782		18	





- 1. GUBOCHKINA, I. K., INDENBAUM, I. S.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Drugstores
- 7. All-Union inspection of pharmacies. Apt. delo no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congres , February 1953. Unclassified.

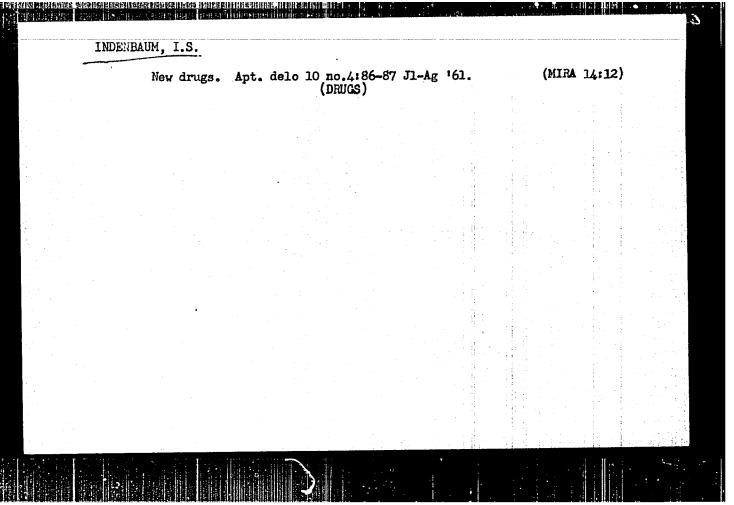
INDENBAUM, I.S.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., nauchnyy rukovod.; SEMILETOVA, A., red.; FEL'DSHER, L., otv. za vypusk; SOTFERTIS, L., tekhn.red.

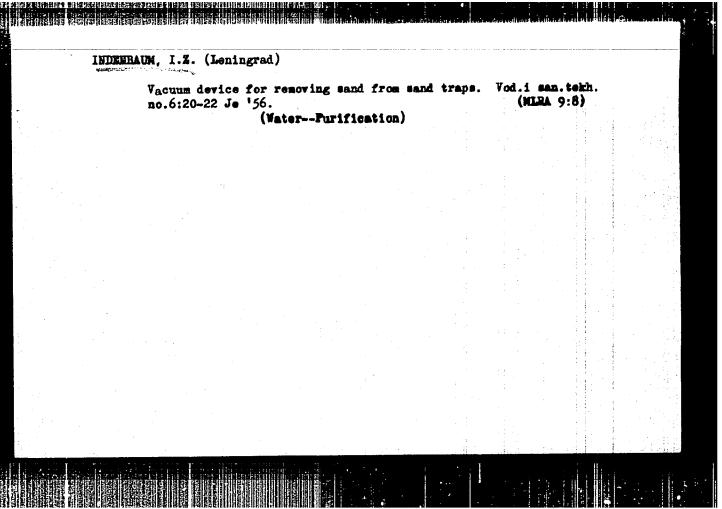
[Medicinal preparations; collection of annotations] Lekarstvennye preparaty; sbornik annotatsii. Pod nauchn.rukovodstvom G.N.
Pershina. Sost. I.S.Indenbaum. Moskva, Kontora "Soiuzkhimfarmtorg," 1959. 332 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye meshrespublikanskogo meditsinskogo snabsheniya i sbyta.

(DRUGS)

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INDERRAUM, M., glavnyy energetik; KRIVOBOK, M., brigadír skorostnoy
prokhodcheskoy brigady

Hew equipment used in Degtiarka copper mines. NTO no.2:12
F *59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Degtyarskiy mednyy rudnik, Sverdlovskaya oblast* (for both).
2. Shakhta "Kapital naya-1" (for Krivobok).
(Degtiarka-Copper mines and mining)

14(5)

SOV/127-59-3-7/22

AUTHOR:

Indenbaum, N.Ye., Chief Power Engineer

TITLE:

The Automatic Retarder for the Cage Hoisting Machine (Avtomaticheskiy zamedlitel' kletevoy pod"yemnoy

mashiny)

PERIODICAL:

Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1949, to avoid possible accidents with cage hoisting installations in mines, an obligatory slowing down of the hoisted cage was prescribed every time the cage reached a new level. These delays caused big losses in working time and, in 1958, the author proposed a new system. Cage hoisting installations in main shafts of the Degtyarka copper mine have been equipped with automatically controlled installations which slow down the hoisting cage only at that level where setting cams have been pushed forward. (figures 1 and 2). This system (described in detail increases the productivity of hoisting operations by 30 %, and

Card 1/2

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SOV/127-59-3-7/22

The Automatic Retarder for the Cage Hoisting Machine

economises 100,000 kw/hours on each hoisting installation. There are 2 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION:

Degtyarskiy mednyy rudnik. (The Degtyarka Copper Mine.)

Card 2/2

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